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film is coated over the structure to provide a planar surface and patterned by means of a photomask ⑦ to provide accesses to the source electrodes 36b and 36b' followed by formation of lead electrode 37 made of a transparent conductive material such as indium tin oxide (ITO) to be electrically connected with the pad 37b. The ITO film is deposited by sputtering at room temperature to 150°C followed by annealing in an oxidizing atmosphere (O<sub>2</sub>) or in air at 200 to 400°C. The pad 37b can be formed at the same time by the deposition of the lead electrode 37. Then, the formation of CMOS transistors is finished. The mobility, the threshold voltage of the p-channel TFT are 20 cm<sup>2</sup>/Vs and -5.9 V. The mobility, the threshold voltage of the n-channel TFT are 40 cm<sup>2</sup>/Vs and 5.0 V. The glass substrate thus provided with these CMOS transistors and suitable conductive patterns as illustrated is joined with a counterpart glass substrate provided with a ground electrode at its entire inner surface followed by injection of a liquid crystal material between the two substrates. One of the advantages of the above process is that the formation of these transistors (spoiled and not spoiled) can be carried out at temperatures no higher than 700°C so that the process does not require the use of expensive substrates such as quartz substrates and therefore suitable for large scale liquid crystal displays production methods.

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